

A SERIES
OF
BOTANICAL TABLES,

AND
TABLES OF THE MATERIA MEDICA,

DESIGNED FOR THE
USE OF STUDENTS PREPARING FOR EXAMINATION AT APOTHECARIES' HALL.

ILLUSTRATED
WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD,
AND FOUR COLOURED MEDICO-BOTANICAL MAPS OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA,
SHOWING THE
GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION
OF

ALL THE PLANTS OF THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

BY

W. K. TOASE, F.L.S.

LICENTIATE OF THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, LECTURER ON BOTANY AND ANATOMY,

&c. &c.

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ERRATA IN THE MAPS.

EUROPE.

France, *for galica* *read gallica*
Austria, — apoponax — opoponax

ASIA.

Asia Minor, *for Slyrax* *read Styrax*
Persia, — Modrus — Morus
Hindoostan — Pterocarpus — Pterocarpus
Ceylon — cassiæ — cassia
Sumatra — beuzoin — benzoin

AFRICA.

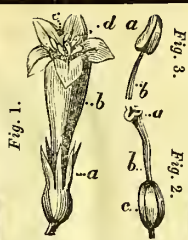
Egypt, *for usitalissimum* *read usitatissimum*
Senegambia, — Plerocarpus — Pterocarpus

AMERICA.

United States, *for marylandica* *read marilandica*
Peru, — triandria — triandra

LINNÆUS has divided all plants into two grand classes, namely, those bearing conspicuous flowers, or *Phanerogamous* plants; and those without conspicuous flowers, or *Cryptogamous* plants. The last, or 24th class of his system, comprehends the latter; while, to the former division, belong all the preceding 23 classes.

Now, to understand these, a knowledge of the sexual organs of plants only is necessary; these are the *Stamens*, and *Pistils*, which are situated immediately within the centre of the flower. To illustrate them, let us take an example from a perfect flower,—the *Nicotiana tabacum*, or Tobacco plant (fig. 1.) The parts of this flower are (a) the *calyx*, or most external envelope, surrounding (b) the *corolla*, or blossom, which, in its turn



encloses (c) the *Stamens*, these being arranged around the most central part of the flower (d), the *Pistil*. The *Pistil* (fig. 2) is the female organ of reproduction, and consists of three parts; 1st, the *Stigma*, or summit, (fig. 2. a.); 2nd, the *Style* (fig. 2. b.) supporting the Stigma; and 3rd, the *Germen* or *Ovary* (fig. 2. c.) which ultimately becomes the seed vessel of the plant. The *Stamen* (fig. 3.) or male organ, consists of two parts; 1st, the *Anther* (fig. 3. a.) which contains a fine dust, called the *Pollen*, or fructifying principle; and 2nd, the *Filament*, (fig. 3. b.) or thread which supports the anther.—These parts being understood, the Student is prepared to comprehend the Linnæan Classification, which may be arranged as follows.

CLASS I.—MONANDRIA.

FIG. 4.—Flowers having one stamen (fig. 4. a.)

ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)

1. Curcuma longa.
2. Elettaria cardamomum.
3. Zingiber officinale.

CLASS II.—DIANDRIA.

FIG. 5.—Flowers having two stamens (fig. 5. a.)

ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)

4. Gratiola officinalis.
5. Olea europæa.
6. Rosmarinus officinalis.
7. Salvia officinalis.

ORDER 3. TRIGYNIA.
With three pistils (fig. 5. b.)

8. Piper cubeba.
9. — longum.
10. — nigrum.

CLASS III.—TRIANDRIA.

FIG. 6.—Flowers having three stamens (fig. 6. a.)

ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)

11. Crocus sativus.
12. Iris florentina.
13. Valeriana officinalis.

ORDER 2. DIGYNIA.
With two pistils (fig. 6. b.)

14. Avena sativa.
15. Hordeum distichon.
16. Saccharum officinarum.
17. Secale cornutum.
18. Triticum hybernum.

CLASS IV.—TETRANDRIA.

FIG. 7.—Flowers having four stamens (fig. 7.)

ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)

19. Dorstenia contrajerva.
20. Krameria triandra.
21. Rubia tinctorum.

CLASS V.—PENTANDRIA.

FIG. 8.—Flowers having five stamens (fig. 8. a.)

ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)

22. Anchusa tinctoria.
23. Atropa belladonna.
24. Bomplandia trifoliata.
25. Cephaelis ipecacuanha.
26. Cinchona cordifolia.
27. — lancifolia.
28. — oblongifolia.
29. Capsicum annuum.
30. Chironia centaurium.
31. Convolvulus jalapa.
32. — scammonia.
33. Datura stramonium.
34. Diosma crenata.
35. Hyoscyamus niger.
36. Menyanthes trifoliata.
37. Nicotiana tabacum.
38. Rhamnus catharticus.
39. Solanum dulcamara.
40. Spigelia marilandica.
41. Strychnos nux vomica.
42. Vitis vinifera.
43. Viola odorata.

ORDER 2. DIGYNIA.
With two pistils (fig. 6. b.)

44. Anethum graveolens.
45. — feniculum.
46. Angelica archangelica.
47. Bubon galbanum.
48. Carum carui.
49. Conium maculatum.
50. Coriandrum sativum.
51. Cuminum cyminum.
52. Daucus carota.
53. Ferula assafoetida.
54. Gentiana lutea.
55. Heracleum gumiferum.
56. Pastinaca opoponax.

57. Pimpinella anisum.

58. Ulmus campestris.

ORDER 3. TRIGYNIA.
With three pistils (fig. 5. b.)

59. Rhus toxicodendron.
60. Sambucus nigra.

ORDER 5. PENTAGYNIA.
With five pistils (fig. 8. b.)

61. Linum catharticum.
62. — usitatissimum.

CLASS VI.—HEXANDRIA.

FIG. 9.—Flowers having six stamens (fig. 9.)

ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)

63. Acorus calamus.
64. Allium cepa.
65. — porrum.
66. — sativum.
67. Aloe spicata.
68. — vulgaris.
69. Scilla maritima.

ORDER 2. DIGYNIA.
With two pistils (fig. 6. b.)

70. Rumex acetosa.
71. Colchicum autumnale.

CLASS VII.—HEPTANDRIA.

FIG. 10.—Flowers having seven stamens (fig. 10.)

ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)

72. Æsculus hippocastanum.

CLASS VIII.—OCTANDRIA.

FIG. 11.—Flowers having eight stamens (fig. 11.)

ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)

73. Amyris elemifera.
74. — gilcadensis.
75. Daphne mezereum.

ORDER 3. TRIGYNIA.
With three pistils (fig. 5. b.)

76. Polygonum bistorta.

CLASS IX.—ENNEANDRIA.

FIG. 12.—Flowers having nine stamens (fig. 12.)

ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)

77. Laurus cassia.
78. — cinnamomum.
79. — camphora.
80. — nobilis.
81. — sassafras.

ORDER 3. TRIGYNIA.
With three pistils (fig. 5. b.)

82. Rheum palmatum.
83. — undulatum.

CLASS X.—DECANDRIA.

FIG. 13.—Flowers having ten stamens (fig. 13.)

ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)

84. Arbutus uva ursi.
85. Boswellia serrata.
86. Cassia fistula.
87. — senia.
88. Copifera officinalis.
89. Guaiacum officinale.
90. Hæmatoxylon campechianum.
91. Myroxylon periferum.
92. Pyrola umbellata.
93. Quassia excelsa.
94. — sinaruba.
95. Rhododendron chrysanthum.
96. Ruta graveolens.
97. Stryx benzoin.
98. — officinale.

ORDER 5. PENTAGYNIA.
With five pistils (fig. 8. b.)

99. Oxalis acetosella.

CLASS XI.—DODECANDRIA.

FIG. 14.—Flowers having from twelve to nineteen stamens (fig. 14. a.)

ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)

100. Asarum europæum.
101. Canella alba.
102. Lythrum salicaria.

ORDER 3. TRIGYNIA.
With three pistils (fig. 5. b.)

103. Euphorbia officinarum.

CLASS XII.—ICOSANDRIA.

FIG. 15.—Flowers having twenty or more stamens, which are inserted either upon the calyx or corolla (fig. 15.)

ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)

104. Amygdalus communis.
105. Eugenia caryophyllata.
106. Myrtus pimenta.
107. Prunus domestica.
108. — lauro-cerasus.
109. Punica granatum.

ORDER 5. PENTAGYNIA.
With five pistils (fig. 8. b.)

110. Pyrus cydonia.

ORDER 8. POLYGYNIA.
With many pistils (fig. 14. b.)

111. Geum urbanum.
112. Rosa canina.
113. — centifolia.
114. — gallica.
115. Tormentilla erecta.

CLASS XIII.—POLYANDRIA.

FIG. 16.—Flowers having many stamens, all of which are inserted upon the Receptacle (fig. 16.)

N.B. The Receptacle is where all the different parts of the flower unite.

ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)

116. Dryobalanops camphora.
117. Papaver somniferum.
118. — rhœas.

ORDER 3. TRIGYNIA.
With three pistils (fig. 5. b.)

119. Aconitum napellus.
120. Delphinium staphisagria.

ORDER 6. POLYGYNIA.
With many pistils (fig. 14. b.)

121. Helleborus foetidus.
122. — niger.

CLASS XIV.—DIDYNAMIA.

FIG. 17.—Flower with four stamens, two of which are longest (fig. 17.)

ORDER 1. GYMNASPERMIA.

FIG. 18.—Having naked seeds, generally four in number, situated at the bottom of the calyx (fig. 18.)

124. Lavandula spicata.
125. Hyssopus officinalis.
126. Marrubium vulgare.
127. Melissa officinalis.
128. Mentha piperita.
129. — pulegium.
130. — sativa.
131. Origanum majorana.
132. — vulgare.

ORDER 2. ANGIOSPERMIA.

FIG. 19.—Having the seeds enclosed in a seed vessel (fig. 19.)

133. Digitalis purpurea.
134. Scrophularia nodosa.

CLASS XV.—TETRADYNAMIA.

FIG. 20.—Flowers with six stamens, four of which are longest (fig. 20.)

ORDER 1. SILIQUOSA.

FIG. 21.—The seed vessel being a short round pod (fig. 21.)



135. Cochliaria armoracea.

ORDER 2. SILIQUOSA.

FIG. 22.—The seed vessel being a long tapering pod (fig. 22.)



136. Cardamine pratensis.
137. Sinapis alba.
138. — nigra.

CLASS XVI.—MONADELPHIA.

FIG. 23.—Flowers with the stamens united into one bundle by their filaments (fig. 23.)



ORDER 1. TRIANDRIA.
Having three stamens (fig. 6. a.)

139. Tamarindus indica.

ORDER 6. POLYANDRIA.
Having many stamens (fig. 16.)

140. Althæa officinalis.
141. Malva sylvestris.

CLASS XVII.—DIADELPHIA.

FIG. 24.—Flowers with their stamens united into two bundles (fig. 24.)



ORDER 3. OCTANDRIA.
Having eight stamens (fig. 11.)

142. Polygala senega.

ORDER 4. DECANDRIA.
Having ten stamens (fig. 13.)

143. Astragalus verus.
144. Dolichos puriens.
145. Glycyrrhiza glabra.
146. Geoffroya inermis.
147. Pterocarpus erinacea.
148. — santalinus.
149. Spartium scoparium.

CLASS XVIII.—POLYADELPHIA.

FIG. 25.—Flowers with their stamens united into three or more bundles (fig. 25.)



ORDER 3. ICOSANDRIA.
Having twenty or more stamens attached to the calyx or corolla (fig. 15.)

150. Citrus aurantium.
151. — medica.
152. Melaleuca cajaputi.

CLASS XIX.—SYNGENESIA.

FIG. 26.—Compound flowers having their anthers united into a tube (fig. 26.)



ORDER 1. POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.
Each floret bearing both stamens and pistils (fig. 26.)

153. Actium lappa.
154. Lactuca sativa.
155. — virosa.
156. Leontodon taraxacum.

ORDER 2. POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

FIG. 27.—The florets in the centre of the flower bearing stamens and pistils, while those round the circumference bear pistils only (fig. 27.)

158. Anthemis nobilis.
159. — pyrethrum.
160. Arnica montana.
161. Artemisia absinthium.
162. — chinensis.
163. — santonica.
164. Inula helenium.
165. Tussilago farfara.
166. Tanacetum vulgare.

CLASS XX.—GYNANDRIA.

FIG. 28.—Flowers with their stamens united with the pistil (fig. 28.)



ORDER 4. HEXANDRIA.
Having six stamens (fig. 9.)

167. Aristolochia serpentaria.

CLASS XXI.—MONŒCIA.

FIG. 29.—Having the stamens in one flower, and the pistils in another, but both on the same plant (fig. 29.)



ORDER 4. TETRANDRIA.
With four stamens (fig. 7.)

168. Morus nigra.

ORDER 7. POLYANDRIA.
With many stamens (fig. 16.)

169. Arum maculatum.
170. Quercus infectoria.
171. — pedunculata.

ORDER 8. MONADELPHIA.
With the stamens united into one bundle (fig. 23.)

172. Croton cascariilla.
173. — tiglium.
174. Cucumis colocynthis.
175. Monarda elaterium.
176. Pinus abies.
177. — balsamea.
178. — larix.
179. — sylvestris.
180. Ricinus communis.

CLASS XXII.—DIECIA.

FIG. 30.—Having the stamens in one flower, and the pistils in another, but each on separate plants (fig. 30.)



ORDER 2. DIANDRIA.
With two stamens (fig. 5.)

181. Salix caprea.

ORDER 5. PENTANDRIA.
With five stamens (fig. 8.)

182. Humulus lupulus.
183. Pistacia lentiscus.
184. — terebinthus.

ORDER 6. HEXANDRIA.
With six stamens (fig. 9.)

185. Smilax sarsaparilla.

ORDER 10. DODECANDRIA.
With from twelve to nineteen stamens (fig. 14.)

186. Coccilus palmatus.

ORDER 13. MONADELPHIA.
With the stamens united into one bundle (fig. 23.)

187. Juniperus communis.
188. — sabina.
189. Myristica moschata.

CLASS XXIII.—POLYGAMIA.

FIG. 31.—Having three kinds of flowers, some with stamens only, others with pistils, and a third with both, which may either be all situated on the same plant, or scattered on different ones (fig. 31.)



ORDER 1. MONŒCIA.
With male and female flowers on the same plant (fig. 29.)

190. Acacia catechu.
191. — vera.
192. Stalagmites cambogioides.
193. Veratrum album.

ORDER 2. DIECIA.
With male and female flowers on different plants (fig. 30.)

194. Ficus carica.
195. Fraxinus ornus.

CLASS XXIV.—CRYPTOGAMIA.

FIG. 32.—Plants having their parts of fructification indistinct (fig. 32.)



ORDER 1. FILICES.
Ferns (fig. 32.)

196. Aspidium filix mas.

ORDER 3. ALGÆ.

197. Fucus vesiculosus.
198. Lichen islandicus.

TABLE, No. 2, CONTAINING A KEY TO THE JUSSIEUAN SYSTEM, WITH A CORRESPONDING ARRANGEMENT OF MEDICAL PLANTS.

PLANTS are naturally divided, according to their structure, into two grand divisions, namely, CELLULAR and VASCULAR, or ACOTYLEDONOUS and COTYLEDONOUS plants. Acotyledonous, or cellular plants, are the same as the Linnæan Cryptogamous; while Cotyledonous, or vascular, represent Phanerogamous plants.

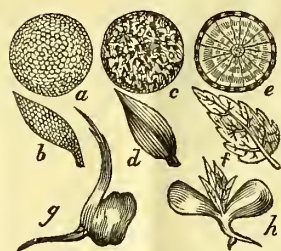
Cellular plants are so named from their structure being entirely cellular, and devoid both of woody fibre and spiral vessels. If a transverse section (*a*) be made of a cellular plant, no regular succession of bark, woody fibre, and pith, is observed, as in Dicotyledones (*e*), but the whole structure seems analogous to the pith or central medulla of those plants; consequently their leaves, when present, are untraversed by nerves, being destitute of spiral vessels (*b*).

Vascular plants, on the contrary, are composed of cellular tissue, spiral vessels, and woody fibre; consequently their leaves are traversed by nerves: and another distinguishing feature is, that they all bear perfect flowers, that is, flowers furnished either with stamens or pistils, or both.

Vascular plants are divided into MONOCOTYLEDONES and DICOTYLEDONES.

The Cotyledons (*g, h*) are the seed leaves of the embryo, which involve, and for some time assist, in the nutrition of the young plant.

Monocotyledonous plants (*g*) are those which have but one of these seed leaves, or cotyledones.



- a.* A transverse section of the stem of an Acotyledonous plant.
b. A leaf of an Acotyledonous plant.
c. A transverse section of the stem of a Monocotyledonous plant.
d. A leaf of a Monocotyledonous plant.
e. A transverse section of the stem of a Dicotyledonous plant.
f. A leaf of a Dicotyledonous plant.
g. A Monocotyledonous seed beginning to sprout.
h. A Dicotyledonous seed beginning to sprout.

Dicotyledonous (*h*), those which have two or more: it is quite unnecessary, however, to dissect the seed of a plant to ascertain whether it is Mono- or Di-cotyledonous, for both may be easily and accurately distinguished by their anatomical structure.

In Monocotyledones there is no distinction between wood and bark, the cellular tissue and woody fibre being mingled together without any distinct circular layers (*c*). Again, there are no radiations to be seen in a transverse section of a monocotyledonous stem, as in a dicotyledonous (*c, e*); and moreover, in the former, the veins or nerves of the leaves are unbranched (*d*), and pass in parallel directions from the base to the apex; while, in the latter, they are branched (*f*), and form various angles, with the midrib or central prolongation of the petiole, or leaf stalk.

Thus then are distinguishable three grand classes in the natural arrangement of plants; viz. DICOTYLEDONES, MONOCOTYLEDONES, and ACOTYLEDONES.

Dicotyledonous plants, being by far the most numerous, are subdivided into 1st, those bearing flowers with both a calyx and corolla, (DICHLAMYDEÆ); 2nd, those in which the calyx and corolla are not distinct, (MONOCHLAMYDEÆ); and, 3rd, those in which the flowers are destitute of both calyx and corolla, (ACHLAMYDEÆ). The former sub-division is again still further divided according to the relative situation of the stamens; so also are Monocotyledonous plants; as may be seen in the following Table.

VASCULARES.

I.—DICOTYLEDONES.

DIV. I. DICHLAMYDEÆ.



Plants bearing flowers with both a calyx and corolla.



Having their stamens situated on the receptacle under the pistil.

RANUNCULACEÆ.

1. Aconitum napellus.
2. Delphinium staphisagria.
3. Helleborus foetidus.
4. — niger.
5. Ranunculus acris.
6. — flammula.

MENISPERMEÆ.

7. Cocculus palmatus.

PAPAVERACEÆ.

8. Papaver rhœas.
9. — somniferum.

CRUCIFERÆ.

10. Cardamine pratensis.
11. Cochlearia armoracia.
12. Sinapis alba.
13. — nigra.

VIOLARIÆ.

14. Viola odorata.

POLYGALÆ.

15. Krameria triandra.
16. Polygala senega.

CARYOPHYLLÆ.

17. Dianthus caryophyllus.

LINEÆ.

18. Linum catharticum.
19. — usitatissimum.

MALVACEÆ.

20. Althœa officinalis.
21. Malva sylvestris.

HIPPOCASTANÆÆ.

22. Æsculus hippocastanum.

GUTTIFERÆ.

23. Dryobalanops camphora.
24. Stalagmites cambogioides.

VINIFERÆ.

25. Vitis vinifera.

OXALIDÆ.

26. Oxalis acetosella.

ZYGOPHYLLÆÆ.

27. Guaiacum officinale.

MELIACEÆ.

28. Canella alba.

AURANTIACEÆ.

29. Citrus aurantium.
30. — medica.

RUTACEÆ.

31. Diosma crenata.
32. Ruta graveolens.

SIMARUBEÆ.

33. Bomplandia trifoliata.
34. Quassia excelsa.
35. — simaruba.

SUB-DIV. 2. CALYCIFLORÆ.



Having their stamens situated on the calyx.

RHAMNEÆ.

36. Rhamnus catharticus.

TEREBINTHACEÆ.

37. Amyris elemifera.
38. — gileadensis.
39. Boswellia serrata.
40. Pistacia lentiscus.
41. — terebinthus.
42. Rhus toxicodendron.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

43. Acacia vera.
44. — catechu.
45. Astragalus verus.
46. Cassia fistula.
47. — senna.
48. Copaifera officinalis.
49. Dolichos pruriens.
50. Geoffroya inermis.
51. Glycyrrhiza glabra.
52. Hæmatoxylon campechianum.
53. Myroxylon periferum.
54. Pterocarpus santalinus.
55. — erinacea.
56. Spartium scoparium.
57. Tamarindus indica.

ROSACEÆ.

58. Agrimonia eupatoria.
59. Amygdalus communis.
60. Geum urbanum.
61. Prunus domestica.
62. — lauro-cerasus.
63. Pyrus cydonia.
64. Rosa canina.
65. — centifolia.
66. — gallica.
67. Tormentilla erecta.

SALICARIÆ.

68. Lythrum salicaria.

MYRTACEÆ.

69. Eugenia caryophyllata.
70. Melaleuca cajuputi.
71. Myrtus pimenta.
72. Punica granatum.

CUCURBITACEÆ.

73. Cucumis colocythis.
74. Momordica elaterium.

UMBELLIFERÆ.

75. Angelica archangelica.
76. Anethum graveolens.
77. — fœniculum.
78. Bubon galbanum.
79. Carum carui.
80. Cicuta virosa.
81. Coriandrum sativum.
82. Conium maculatum.
83. Cuminum cyminum.
84. Daucus carota.
85. Ferula assafoetida.
86. Heracleum gummiferum.
87. Pastinaca opoponax.
88. Pimpinella anisum.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

89. Sambucus nigra.

RUBIACEÆ.

90. Rubia tinctorum.

CINCHONACEÆ.

91. Cinchona lancifolia.
92. — cordifolia.
93. — oblongifolia.
94. Coffea arabica.
95. Cephaelis ipecacuanha.

VALERIANEÆ.

96. Valeriana officinalis.

COMPOSITÆ.

97. Anthemis nobilis.
98. — pyrethrum.
99. Arnica montana.
100. Arctium lappa.
101. Artemisia absinthium.
102. — chinensis.
103. — santonica.
104. Centaurea benedicta.
105. Inula helenium.
106. Lactuca sativa.
107. — virosa.
108. Leontodon taraxacum.
109. Tussilago farfara.
110. Tanacetum vulgare.

ERICEÆ.

111. Arbutus uva-ursi.
112. Pyrola umbellata.
113. Rhododendron chrysanthum.

SUB-DIV. 3. COROLLIFLORÆ.



Having their stamens situated upon the corolla.

EBENACEÆ.

114. Styx benzoin.
115. — officinale.

OLEACEÆ.

116. Fraxinus ornus.
117. Olea europæa.

APOCYNÆ.

118. Strychnos nux vomica.

GENTIANÆ.

119. Chironia centaurium.
120. Gentian lutea.
121. Menyanthes trifoliata.
122. Spigelia marilandica.

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

123. Convolvulus scammonia.
124. — jalapa.

BORAGINÆÆ.

125. Anchusa tinctoria.

SOLANÆÆ.

126. Atropa belladonna.
127. Capsicum annuum.
128. Datura stramonium.
129. Hyoscyamus niger.
130. Nicotiana tabacum.
131. Solanum dulcamara.

SCROPHULARINÆÆ.

132. Digitalis purpurea.
133. Gratiola officinalis.
134. Scrophularia nodosa.

LABIATÆ.

135. Hyssopus officinalis.
136. Lavandula spicata.
137. Marrubium vulgare.
138. Melissa officinalis.
139. Mentha piperita.
140. — pulegium.
141. — sativa.
142. Origanum vulgare.
143. — majorana.
144. Rosmarinus officinalis.
145. Salvia officinalis.

DIV. II. MONOCHLAMYDEÆ.



Plants bearing flowers with but one floral envelope.

POLYGONÆÆ.

146. Rumex acetosa.
147. Rheum palmatum.
148. — undulatum.
149. Polygonum bistorta.

LAURINÆÆ.

150. Laurus cassia.
151. — camphora.
152. — cinnamomum.
153. — nobilis.
154. — sassafras.

MYRTICÆÆ.

155. Myrtica moschata.

THYMELÆÆ.

156. Daphne mezereum.

ARISTOLOCHIÆÆ.

157. Aristolochia serpentaria.
158. Asarum europæum.

EUPHORBIAEÆ.

159. Croton cascarilla.
160. — tigilium.
161. Euphorbia officinarum.
162. Ricinus communis.

URTICÆÆ.

163. Dorstenia contrajerva.
164. Ficus carica.
165. Humulus lupulus.
166. Morus nigra.

ULMACEÆ.

167. Ulmus campestris.

PIPERACEÆ.

168. Piper cubeba.
169. — longum.
170. — nigrum.

DIV. III. ACHLAMYDEÆ.



Plants bearing flowers destitute of both calyx and corolla.

AMENTACEÆ.

171. Salix caprea.

CUPULIFERÆ.

172. Quercus infectoria.
173. — pedunculata.

CONIFERÆ.

174. Pinus abies.
175. — balsamea.
176. — larix.

177. Pinus sylvestris.
178. Juniperus communis.
179. — sabina.

II.—MONOCOTYLEDONES.

DIV. I. MONOEPIGYNÆÆ.



Plants bearing flowers having their stamens epigynous, i.e. situated above the seed organ.

SCITAMINÆÆ.

180. Eleteria cardamomum.
181. Curcuma longa.
182. Zingiber officinale.

IRIDEEÆ.

183. Crocus sativus.
184. Iris florentina.

DIV. II. MONOPERIGYNÆÆ.



Plants bearing flowers having their stamens perigynous i.e. situated around the seed organ.

ASPHODELÆÆ.

185. Allium sativum.
186. — porrum.
187. — cepa.
188. Aloe spicata.
189. — vulgaris.
190. Scilla maritima.

SMILACEÆ.

191. Smilax sarsaparilla.

MELANTHACEÆ.

192. Colchicum autumnale.
193. Veratrum album.

PALMÆ.

194. Cocos butyracea.

DIV. III. MONOHYPGYNEÆÆ.



Plants bearing flowers having their stamens hypogynous i.e. situated under the seed organ.

GRAMINÆÆ.

195. Avena sativa.
196. Hordeum distichon.
197. Secale cornutum.
198. Saccharum officinarum.
199. Triticum hybernium.

AROIDÆÆ.

200. Acorus calamus.
201. Arum maculatum.

CELLULARES.

III.—ACOTYLEDONES.

FILICES.

202. Aspidium filix-mas.

ALGÆ.

203. Fucus vesiculosus.

LICHENES.

204. Lichen islandicus.

FUNGI.

205. Boletus ignarius.

MEDICO-BOTANICAL CHART OF EUROPE.





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TABLE, No. 3, SHOWING THE PARTS USED, PROPERTIES, DOSES, ACTIVE PRINCIPLES, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, AND FORMS OF EXHIBITION OF MEDICAL PLANTS, WITH A REFERENCE TO THEIR LINNÆAN AND JUSSIEUAN CLASSIFICATION.

Name of Plant.	Lin.	Jus.	Part used.	Properties.	Dose.	Active principle.	Pharmaceutical Preparations, and Forms of Exhibition.
Acacia catechu	190	44	Extract	Astringent	gr. x.—5j.	Tannin	Inf. catechu. Tinct. catechu.
— vera	191	43	Gum	Demulcent	Ad libitum.	Mucilage	{ Muc. acaciæ. Mist. cretæ, cornu. usti, guaiaci, et moschi. Pulv. cretæ co., et trag. co. Conf. amygdalarum.
Aconitum napellus	119	1	Leaves	Narcotic	gr. j.—iv.	Aconita	Extractum aconiti.
Acorus calamus	63	200	Rhizoma	Aromatic and tonic	5j.—5j.	Volatile oil and bitter matter.	Given in the form of powder or infusion.
Æsculus hippocastanum	72	22	Bark	Tonic	5j.—5j.	Not known	Given in powder.
Allium cepa	64	187	Bulb	Stimulant and diuretic	5s.—5j.	Volatile oil	Given in substance.
— porrum	65	186	Bulb	Stimulant and diuretic	5s.—5j.	Volatile oil	Given in the form of expressed juice.
— sativum	66	185	Bulb	Stimulant and diuretic	5s.—5j.	Volatile oil	Given in substance, or in the form of expressed juice.
Aloe spicata	67	188	Extract	{ Stimulating purgative.	gr. v.—gr. xv.	Resin	{ Decoct. aloes co. Tinct. aloes, aloes co., et benzoini co. Vin. aloes. Pil. aloes c. myrrhæ, et cambogiæ co. Pulv. aloes co. Ex. aloes pur., et colocynthidis co.
— vulgaris	68	189	Extract				
Althæa officinalis	140	20	Leaves and root	Demulcent	Ad libitum.	Mucilage	Syrupus althææ.
Amygdalus communis	104	59	Kernel	Demulcent	Ad libitum.	Fixed oil	Ol. amygdalæ. Mist. amygdalæ. Conf. amygdalæ.
Amyris elemifera	73	37	Resin	Stimulant	Used externally.	Resin and volatile oil.	Unguentum elemi comp.
— gileadensis	74	38	Liquid resin	Stimulant	Not used	Volatile oil.	Not used.
Anchusa tinctoria	22	125	Root	Colouring		Colouring matter.	Used for colouring oils and ointments.
Anethum fœniculum	45	77	Seeds	Carminative	5j.—5j.	Volatile oil	Aqua fœniculi. Spiritus juniperi comp.
— graveolens	44	76	Seeds	Carminative	5j.—5j.	Volatile oil	Aqua anethi.
Angelica archangelica	46	75	Seeds and root	Carminative	5j.—5j.	Volatile oil	Given in substance.
Anthemis nobilis	158	97	Flowers	Tonic and carminative	5j.—5j.	Piperina and volatile oil	Inf. anthemidis. Extr. anthemidis. Ol. anthemidis.
— pyrethrum	159	98	Root	Sialogogue	gr. v.—x.	Fixed oil	Chewed, to excite the flow of saliva.
Arbutus uva-ursi	84	111	Leaves	Astringent	5j.—5j.	Tannin and Gallic acid	Given in powder.
Arctium lappa	153	100	Seeds and root	Diuretic	5j.—5j.	Inuline	Given in powder.
Aristolochia serpentaria	167	157	Root	Stimulating tonic	gr. x.—5s.	Volatile oil and resin	Tinct. serpentaria, et cinchonæ comp.
Arnica montana	160	99	Flowers and root	Narcotic and stimulant	gr. v.—x.	Cytisina and resin	Given in powder or infusion.
Artemisia absinthium	161	101	Leaves and tops	Tonic and anthelmintic	5j.—5j.	Volatile oil and resin	Given in powder or infusion.
— chinensis	162	102	Leaves	Counter irritant		Moxa	Used for preparing Moxa.
— santonica	163	103	Seeds and tops	Anthelmintic	5j.—5j.	Volatile oil and resin	Given in powder or infusion.
Asarum europæum	100	158	Leaves	Erlhine	gr. ij.—v.	Cytisina and volatile oil	Snuffed up the nose.
Aspidium filix-mas.	196	202	Root	Astringent and anthelmintic.	5j.—5j.	Volatile oil and tannin	Given in powder.
Astragalus verus	143	45	Gum	Demulcent	gr. x.—5j.	Cerasin	Pulv. tragacanthæ comp.
Atropa belladonna	23	126	Leaves	Narcotic	gr. j.—x.	Atropia	Extractum belladonnæ.
Avena sativa	14	195	Seeds	Demulcent	Ad libitum.	Pecula	Used for preparing grits.
Bomplandia trifoliata	24	33	Bark	Stimulant and tonic	gr. x.—5s.	Volatile oil and resin	Infusum cuspariæ.
Boswellia serrata	85	39	Gum resin.	Stimulant and diaphoretic	gr. v.—5j.	Volatile oil and resin	Used to perfume sick rooms.
Bubon galbanum	47	78	Gum resin.	Stimulant and anti-spasm	gr. x.—5s.	Gum-resin	Pilulæ galbani comp. Emplastrum galbani comp.
Canella alba	101	28	Bark	Stimulant and tonic	gr. x.—5s.	Volatile oil and resin	Vinum aloes.
Capsicum annuum	29	127	Fruit	Stimulant	gr. v.—x.	Fixed oil	Tinctura capsici.
Cardamine pratensis	136	10	Flowers	Diuretic and anti-spasm	5s.—5j.	Acrid oil	Given in powder.
Carum carui	48	79	Seeds	Carminative	gr. x.—5j.	Volatile oil.	{ Tinct. sennæ, et cardamomi co. Ol. carui. Aqua carui. Sp. carui, et juniperi co. Conf. opii, et rutæ. Emp. cumini.
Cassia fistula	86	46	Pulp of the pods	Laxative	5j.—5j.	Sugar and mucus.	Confectio cassiæ, et sennæ.
— senna	87	47	Leaves	Purgative	5j.—5j.	Cathartine.	{ Tiuc. sennæ, Inf. sennæ, Conf. sennæ, Syr. sennæ, Pulv. sennæ co.
Cephaelis ipecacuanha	25	95	Root	Expectorant and emetic	gr. ss.—5s.	Emetina	Vin. ipec., Pulv. ipec. co.
Chironia centaurium	30	119	Flowering tops.	Tonic	5j.—5j.	Bitter resin	Given in powder.
Cinchona cordifolia	26	92	Bark	Tonic	5s.—5j.	Quinia	{ All the pharmaceutical preparations are made with the Cin- chona lancifolia, Inf. cinchonæ, Decoc. cinchonæ, Ex. cin- chonæ, et cinchonæ resinosum. Tinct. cinchonæ, et cin- chonæ co.
— lancifolia	27	91	Bark	Tonic	5s.—5j.	Cinchonia	
— oblongifolia	28	93	Bark	Tonic	5s.—5j.	Quinia and cinchonina	
Citrus aurantium	150	29	Rind of the fruit	Tonic and stomachic	5j.—5j.	Bitter principle & volatile oil.	{ Inf. aurantii co., et gent. co. Tinct. aurantii, cinchonæ co., et gent. co., Conf. aurantii, Sp. armoraciæ co. Syr. aurantii.
— medica	151	30	{ Juice of the fruit... Rind of the fruit	Refrigerant Tonic and stomachic	Ad libitum. 5j.—5j.	Citric acid Bitter principle & volatile oil.	Acidum citricum. Syr. limonium.
Cocculus palmatus	186	7	Root	Tonic	gr. x.—5j.	Colombina	Inf. aurantii co., et gentianæ co.
Cochlearia armoracia	135	11	Root	Stimulant and diuretic	5j.—5j.	Volatile oil	Inf. calumbæ. Tinct. calumbæ.
Colchicum autumnale	71	192	{ Bulb Seeds	{ Narcotic and purgative	gr. iij.—gr. viij.	Veratria	{ Inf. armoraciæ co. Sp. armoraciæ co. Acet. colchici. Vin. colchici. Sp. colchici ammoniatus.
Conium maculatum	49	82	Leaves				
Convolvulus jalapa	31	124	Root	Narcotic	gr. ij.—gr. x.	Conein	Extractum conii.
— scammonia	32	123	Gum resin.	Cathartic	gr. x.—5s.	Resin	Tinctura jalapæ. Ex. jalapæ.
Copaifera officinalis	88	48	Liquid resin	Cathartic	gr. v.—5j.	Resin	Pulv. scammi. co., et sennæ co., Conf. scammi. Ex. colocynth. co.
Coriandrum sativum	50	81	Seeds	Diuretic and stimulant	M. x.—5s.	Volatile oil.	Given in substance.
Crocus sativus	11	183	Stigmas	Carminative	5j.—5j.	Volatile oil.	Confectio sennæ.
Croton cascariilla	172	159	Bark	Stimulant	gr. x.—5s.	Volatile oil and polychroite	{ Tinct. aloes co., cinchonæ co., rhei, et rhei co. Pil. aloes c. myrrhæ, Syr. croci. Conf. aromatica. Decoc. aloes co.
— tigellum	173	160	Oil of the seeds.	Tonic	5j.—5j.	Volatile oil	Inf. cascariillæ. Tinct. cascariillæ.
Cucumis colocynthis	174	73	Pulp of the fruit	Drastic cathartic	M. j.—M. iij.	Fixed oil	Given in substance.
Cuminum cyminum	51	83	Seeds	Drastic cathartic	gr. ij.—gr. vj.	Colocyntine	Ex. colocynthidis, et colocynthidis comp.
Curcuma longa	1	181	Root	Carminative and stimulant	5j.—5j.	Volatile oil	Emplastrum cumini.
Daphne mezereum	75	156	Bark of the root	Carminative and tonic	gr. x.—5s.	Volatile oil	Given in powder.
Datura stramonium	33	128	Leaves and seeds.	Stimulating diaphoretic.	gr. j.—gr. x.	Daphnin	Decoctum sarsaparillæ co.
Daucus carota	52	84	Seeds	Narcotic	gr. ss.—gr. x.	Daturia	Extractum stramonii.
Delphinium staphisagria.	120	2	Seeds	Carminative	5j.—5j.	Volatile oil.	The root is used in the form of poultice.
Digitalis purpurea	133	132	Leaves	Cathartic	gr. ij.—gr. x.	Delphinia	Rarely used, excepting to destroy Pediculi.
Diosma crenata	34	31	Leaves	Diuretic and sedative.	gr. j.—gr. iij.	Digitalina	Tinct. digitalis. Inf. digitalis.
Dolichos pruriens.	144	49	Hairs of the pods	Tonic and diuretic	5j.—5j.	Volatile oil and extractive	Given in the form of infusion.
Dorstenia contrajerva.	19	163	Root	Anthelmintic	gr. v.—gr. x.	Mechanical	Given in substance.
Dryobalanops camphora.	116	23	Camphor	Tonic and sudorific	gr. x.—5j.	Acrid principle	Pulvis contrajervæ comp.
Elettaria cardamomum	2	180	Seeds	Stimulant and diaphoretic	gr. ij.—gr. x.	Camphor	{ Tinct. card. co., Mist. camph., Sp. camph., Lin. camphoræ, camphoræ co., saponis co., et hydragryri.
Eugenia caryophyllata	105	69	Flower buds	Carminative	gr. v.—5j.	Volatile oil.	{ Tinct. card., card. co., cinnam. co., gent. co., rhei, et sennæ. Sp. Æthris aromat., Ex. colocynthidis co., Conf. aromatica, Pulv. cinnam. co.
Euphorbia officinarum	103	161	Gum resin	Stimulant and aromatic.	gr. v.—5j.	Volatile oil.	{ Inf. caryoph., et aurant. co. Vinum opii. Conf. aromat., et scammonizæ.
— ferula assafetida	53	85	Gum resin	Errhine	gr. j.—gr. iij.	Acrid resin	Snuffed up the nose.
Ficus carica	194	164	Fruit	Anti-spasm and expectorant	gr. v.—5j.	Gum resin.	{ Tinct. assafetidæ. Mist. assafetidæ. Sp. ammon. fœtidus, Pil. galbani co.
Fraxinus ornus	195	116	Manna	Demulcent	Ad libitum.	Sugar	Decoctum hordel co. Conf. sennæ.
Fucus vesiculosus	197	203	Whole plant	Laxative	5s.—5j.	Sugar	Confectio cassiæ.
Gentiana lutea	54	120	Root	Deobstruent	gr. x.—5j.	Iodine	The burnt plant given in powder.
Geoffroya inermis	146	50	Bark	Tonic	gr. x.—5j.	Bitter extractive	Tinct. gentianæ co., Inf. gentianæ co., Ex. gentianæ.
Geum urbanum	111	60	Root	Anthelmintic	5j.—5s.	Resin	Given in powder.
Glycyrrhiza glabra	145	51	Root	Astringent	5s.—5j.	Tannin	Given in powder.
Gratiola officinalis	4	133	Herb	Demulcent	5j.—5j.	Sarcocoll	Decoct. sarsapa. co., Inf. lini, Ex. glycyrrhizæ, Conf. sennæ.
Guaiaecum officinale.	89	27	Resin	Cathartic	gr. x.—5s.	Bitter principle	Given in powder.
Hæmatoxylon campechia	90	52	Wood	Diaphoretic	gr. x.—5s.	Guaiaic	{ Tinct. guaiaci, et guaiaci ammon., Decoct. sarsapa. co., Mist. guaiaci, Pil. hyd. submur. co., Pulv. aloes co.
Helleborus fœtidus	121	3	Leaves	Astringent	5j.—5j.	Tannin	Extractum hæmatoxyli.
— niger	122	4	Root	Anthelmintic	gr. v.—gr. xv.	Acrid principle	Given in powder.
Heracleum gummiferum.	55	86	Gum resin.	Cathartic	gr. v.—5j.	Acrid principle	Tinctura hellebori nigri.
				Stimulating expectorant	gr. x.—5s.	Gum resin.	{ Mist. ammoniaci, Pil. scillæ co., Emp. ammoniaci, et ammo- niaci c. hydragryro.

TABLE, No. 3, (continued.)

Name of plant.	Lin.	Jus.	Part used.	Properties.	Dose.	Active principle.	Pharmaceutical Preparations, and Forms of Exhibition.
<i>Hordeum distichon</i>	15	196	Seeds	Demulcent	Ad libitum	Fecula	Decoctum hordei, et hordei comp.
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	182	163	Strobiles	Narcotic and tonic	gr. ij.—gr. xv	Lupuline	Tinct. humuli, Ex. humuli.
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	35	129	Leaves and seeds	Narcotic	gr. ij.—gr. xij	Hyoscyami	Tinct. hyoscyami, Ex. hyoscyami.
<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	125	133	Herb	Stimulant	3j.—5j.	Volatile oil	Given in powder.
<i>Inula helcnium</i>	164	105	Root	Tonic	3j.—5j.	Inuline and volatile oil	Confectio pipris nigri.
<i>Iris florentina</i>	12	181	Rhizoma	Demulcent	Not used	Fecula	A frequent ingredient in tooth powders.
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	187	178	Berries and tops	Diuretic	5ss.—5j.	Volatile oil	Ol. juniperi, Sp. juniperi co.
<i>sabina</i>	188	179	Leaves	Emmenagogue	gr. v.—gr. x.	Volatile oil	Ceratum sabinae.
<i>Krameria triandra</i>	20	15	Root	Astringent	gr. x.—5ss.	Tannin	Given in powder.
<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	154	106	Herb	Narcotic	gr. j.—gr. vj.	Lactucarium	Given in the form of inspissated juice.
<i>virosa</i>	155	107	Herb	Narcotic	gr. j.—gr. vj.	Lactucarium	Given in the form of inspissated juice.
<i>Laurus camphora</i>	79	131	Camphor	Stimulant and diaphoretic	gr. ij.—gr. x.	Camphor	See Dryobalanops camphora.
<i>cassia</i>	77	150	Bark	Stimulant	gr. x.—9j.	Volatile oil	Given in powder.
<i>cinnamomum</i>	78	152	Bark	Stimulant	gr. x.—9j.	Volatile oil	{ Tinct. cinnam., cinnam. co., catechu, et cardam. co., Aq. cin- nam., Sp. cinnam., et lavand. co., Inf. catechu, Pulv. cin- nam. co.
<i>nobilis</i>	80	153	Berries	Stimulant and narcotic	gr. v.—9j.	Prussic acid	Conf. rutae. Emp. cumini.
<i>sassafras</i>	81	154	Wood	Stimulant	9j.—5j.	Volatile oil	Ol. sassafras, Decoct. sarsap. co., et gualiaci co.
<i>Lavandula spicata</i>	124	136	Flowering tops	Stimulant	gr. v.—9j.	Volatile oil	Ol. lavand., Sp. lavand., et lavand. co.
<i>Leontodon taraxacum</i>	156	108	Root	Diuretic	Ex. gr. v.—9j.	Bitter principle	Extractum taraxaci.
<i>Lichen islandicus</i>	198	204	Whole plant	Demulcent	5j.—5ss.	Mucilage	Decoctum lichenis.
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	61	18	Whole plant	Purgative	5ss.—5j.	Extractive	Given in powder.
<i>usitatissimum</i>	62	19	Seeds	Demulcent	Ad libitum	Mucus	Infusum lini. Oleum lini.
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	102	68	Root	Astringent	5ss.—5j.	Galic acid	Given in powder.
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	141	21	Whole plant	Demulcent	Ad libitum	Mucus	Given in decoction.
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	126	137	Herb	Tonic and diuretic	9j.—5j.	Volatile oil	Given in powder or infusion.
<i>Melaleuca cajaputi</i>	152	70	Oil	Stimulant	M. v.—M. x.	Volatile oil	The best form of exhibition is on lump sugar.
<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	127	138	Leaves	Stimulant	Ad libitum	Volatile oil	Given in infusion.
<i>Mentha piperita</i>	128	139	Herb	Carminative	gr. x.—5j.	Volatile oil	Aq. menth. pip., Ol. menth. pip., Sp. menth. pip.
<i>pulegium</i>	129	140	Herb	Carminative	gr. x.—5j.	Volatile oil	Aq. pulegii, Ol. pulegii, Sp. pulegii.
<i>viridis</i>	130	141	Herb	Carminative	gr. x.—5j.	Volatile oil	Aq. menth. vir., Ol. menth. vir., Sp. menth. vir.
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	36	121	Leaves	Tonic	9j.—5j.	Extractive	Given in powder or infusion.
<i>Morordica elaterium</i>	175	74	Fruit	Drastic cathartic	gr. j.—gr. j.	Elatin	Extractum elaterii.
<i>Morus nigra</i>	168	166	Fruit	Laxative	Ad libitum	Tartaric acid	Syrupus mori.
<i>Myristica moschata</i>	189	155	Kernels	Stimulant	gr. v.—9j.	Volatile oil	Sp. myristicæ, et lavandulæ co., Conf. aromati., Emp. picis comp.
<i>Myroxylon peruiferum</i>	91	53	Balsam	Stimulant	5ss.—5j.	Benzoic acid	Given in substance.
<i>Myrtus pimenta</i>	106	71	Berries	Stimulant	gr. v.—9j.	Volatile oil	Aq. pimentæ, Sp. pimentæ, Ol. pimentæ, Syr. rhamni.
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	37	130	Leaves	Narcotic and emetic	gr. ss.—gr. ij.	Nicotin	Infusum tabaci.
<i>Olea europæa</i>	5	117	Fruit	Demulcent	5j.—5ss.	Fixed oil	Olivæ oleum, Linimentum ammoniæ fortius.
<i>Origanum majorana</i>	131	143	Herb	Tonic and stimulant	gr. v.—9j.	Volatile oil	Not used.
<i>vulgare</i>	132	142	Herb	Tonic and stimulant	gr. v.—9j.	Volatile oil	Oleum origani.
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	99	26	Leaves	Refrigerant	Ad libitum	Superoxalate of potassa	Given in the form of expressed juice, or eaten as a salad.
<i>Papaver rhæas</i>	118	8	Petals	Colouring		Colouring matter	Syrupus rhæados.
<i>somniferum</i>	117	9	Capsules	Stimulant and narcotic	gr. ss.—gr. ij.	Morphia and narcotine	{ Tinct. opii, et camph. co., Vinum opii, Pulv. cornu usti c. opio, cretæ co. c. opio, Ipecac. co., et kino co., Ex. opii, Conf. opii, Pil. saponis c. opio, Emp. opii.
<i>Pastinaca opoponax</i>	56	87	Gum resin	Anti-spasmodic	gr. x.—5ss.	Gum resin	Given in the form of pills.
<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>	57	88	Seeds	Carminative	gr. x.—5j.	Volatile oil	Sp. anisi, Ol. anisi.
<i>Pinus abies</i>	176	174	Resin	Rubefacient	Used externally	Resin	Emp. picis co., galb. co., et opii.
<i>balsamea</i>	177	175	Canada turpentine	{ Stimulant	M. x.—5ss.	Resin and volatile oil	Given in the form of pills.
<i>larix</i>	178	176	Venice turpentine	{ Rubefacient	Used externally	Resin and	Emp. resinæ, Ceratum resinæ.
<i>sylvestris</i>	179	177	Turpentine	{ Anthelmintic	5j.—5ss.	Volatile oil	Ol. terebinthinæ, Lin. terebinthinæ.
<i>Piper cubeba</i>	8	168	Fruit	Stimulant	5ss.—5j.	Volatile oil	Given in powder.
<i>longum</i>	9	169	Fruit	Stimulant	gr. v.—gr. x.	Piperin	Conf. opii, Pulv. cinnam. co., et cretæ co., Tinct. ciuam. comp.
<i>nigrum</i>	10	170	Berries	Stimulant	gr. v.—gr. x.	Piperin	Confectio piperis nigri.
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	183	40	Mastic	Astringent	gr. x.—5ss.	Mastic	Used for stopping carious teeth.
<i>terebinthus</i>	184	41	China turpentine	Stimulant	M. x.—5ss.	Resin and volatile oil	Given in the form of pills.
<i>Polygala senega</i>	142	16	Root	Stimulating expectorant	gr. x.—9j.	Polygalina	Decoctum senegæ.
<i>Polygonum bistorta</i>	76	149	Root	Astringent	gr. x.—5ss.	Tannin and Gallic acid	Given in powder.
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	107	61	Dried fruit	Laxative	Ad libitum	Saccharine matter	Confectio sennæ.
<i>lauro-cerasus</i>	108	62	Leaves	Sedative	Not used	Prussic acid	Aqua lauro-cerasi.
<i>Pterocarpus erinacea</i>	147	55	Kino	Astringent	gr. x.—5ss.	Tannin	Tinct. kino, Pulv. kino comp.
<i>santalinus</i>	148	54	Wood	Colouring	Not used	Colouring matter	
<i>Punica granatum</i>	109	72	Rind of the fruit	Astringent	9j.—5j.	Tannin	Given in powder, or infusion.
<i>Pyrola umbellata</i>	92	112	Herb	Diuretic and tonic	gr. x.—5ss.	Gum resin and tannin	Given in the form of decoction.
<i>Pyrus cydonia</i>	110	63	Seeds	Demulcent	Ad libitum	Mucus	Decoctum cydoniæ.
<i>Quassia excelsa</i>	93	34	Wood	Tonic	gr. x.—5ss.	Quassine	Infusum quassiae.
<i>simaruba</i>	94	35	Bark	Tonic	gr. x.—5ss.	Quassine	Infusum simarubæ.
<i>Quercus infectoria</i>	170	172	Galls	Astringent	gr. v.—gr. xv.	Tannin and Gallic acid	Given in powder, and used as an injection.
<i>pedunculata</i>	171	173	Bark	Astringent	gr. x.—5ss.	Tannin and Gallic acid	Decoctum quercus.
<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	38	36	Berries	Cathartic	9j.—5j.	Not known	Syrupus rhamni.
<i>Rheum palmatum</i>	82	147	{ Root	Astringent and purgative	gr. x.—5ss.	Rheumine and Gallic acid	Inf. rhæi, Tinct. rhæi, et rhæi co., Extractum rhæi.
<i>undulatum</i>	83	148	{ Leaves	Stimulant and narcotic	gr. ij.—gr. xv.	Not known	Given in the form of decoction.
<i>Rhododendron chrysanth.</i>	95	113	Leaves	Stimulant and narcotic	gr. ss.—gr. iv.	Not known	Given in the form of a bolus.
<i>Rhus toxicodendron</i>	59	42	Leaves	Stimulant and narcotic	gr. ss.—gr. iv.	Not known	Given in the form of a bolus.
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	180	162	Seeds	Purgative	5iv.—5is.	Fixed oil	Oleum ricini.
<i>Rosa canina</i>	112	64	Fruit	Cooling	Ad libitum	Citric acid	Confectio rosæ caninæ.
<i>centifolia</i>	113	65	Petals	Laxative	Ad libitum	Volatile oil	Aqua rosæ, Syrupus rosæ.
<i>gallica</i>	114	66	Petals	Astringent	9j.—5j.	Gallic acid	Conf. rosæ gallicæ, Inf. rosæ co., Mel rosæ.
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	6	144	Flowering tops	Stimulant	gr. x.—5ss.	Volatile oil	Oleum rosmarini, Spiritus rosmarini.
<i>Rubia tinctorum</i>	21	90	Root	Emmenagogue	9j.—9j.	Aizarine	Used only as a colouring matter.
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	70	146	Leaves	Refrigerant	Ad libitum	Bin-oxalate of potas. & tar. acid	Given in the form of expressed juice.
<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	96	32	Leaves	Stimulant	gr. x.—5ss.	Volatile oil	Confectio rutæ, Oleum rutæ.
<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	16	198	Sugar	Laxative	Ad libitum	Sugar	Syrupi et Confectiones omnes, Pil. ferri. co.
<i>Salix caprea</i>	181	171	Bark	Tonic and astringent	gr. x.—5ss.	Salicina	Given in powder.
<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	7	145	Leaves	Stimulant	gr. x.—5ss.	Volatile oil	Given in powder.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	60	83	Flowers	Diaphoretic	gr. v.—9j.	Volatile oil	Unguentum sambuci.
<i>Scilla maritima</i>	69	190	Bulb	Stimulating expectorant	gr. i.—gr. v.	Scillitina	Tinct. scillæ, Pil. scillæ co., Acet. scillæ, Oxyd. scillæ.
<i>Secale cornutum</i>	17	127	Frog of rye	Stimulant	gr. x.—5ss.	Not known	Given in powder.
<i>Sinapis alba</i>	137	12	Seeds	Stimulant	gr. x.—5ss.	Sinapisine	Not used.
<i>nigra</i>	138	13	Seeds	Stimulant	gr. x.—5ss.	Volatile oil	Cataplasma sinapis, Inf. armoracæ comp.
<i>Smilax sarsaparilla</i>	185	191	Root	Demulcent	9j.—5j.	Parillina	Decoct. sarsap. co., Ex. sarsaparillæ.
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	39	131	Stalks	Narcotic and diuretic	9j.—5j.	Solanina	Decoctum dulcamaræ.
<i>Spartium scoparium</i>	149	56	Tops	Diuretic	9j.—5j.	Not known	Given in the form of decoction.
<i>Spigelia marilandica</i>	40	122	Root	Anthelmintic	gr. x.—5j.	Not known	Given in powder.
<i>Stalagmites cambogioides</i>	192	21	Gamboge	Cathartic	gr. ij.—gr. v.	Gum resin	Pilulæ cambogiæ compositæ.
<i>Strychnos nux vomica</i>	41	118	Seeds	Narcotic and stimulant	gr. ij.—gr. xv.	Strychnia	Strychnia is given in doses from gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
<i>Styrax benzoin</i>	97	114	Balsam	Expectorant	gr. x.—5ss.	Benzoic acid	Acidum benzoicum, Tinct. benzoini co.
<i>officinale</i>	98	115	Balsam	Stimulant	gr. x.—5ss.	Benzoic acid	Tinct. benzoini composita.
<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	139	57	Pulp of the fruit	Laxative	Ad libitum	Citric, tartaric, & malic acids.	Given in substance.

TABLE, No. 3, (continued.)

Name of Plant.	Lin.	Jus.	Part used.	Properties.	Dose.	Active principle.	Pharmaceutical Preparations, and Forms of Exhibition.
Tanacetum vulgare	166	110	Leaves	Anthelmintic	ʒj.—ʒj.	Volatile oil	Given in powder.
Tormentilla erecta	115	67	Root	Astringent	gr. x.—ʒss.	Tannin	Pulv. cretæ comp.
Triticum hybernium	118	199	Seeds	Demulcent	Ad libitum.	Starch.	Mucilago amyli. Pulv. tragacanth. co.
Tussilago farfara	165	109	Leaves	Demulcent	ʒss.—ʒj.	Mucus	Given in the form of decoction.
Ulmus campestris	58	167	Bark	Diuretic	ʒj.—ʒj.	Mucus	Decoetum ulmi.
Valeriana officinalis	13	96	Root	Anti-spasmodic	ʒj.—ʒj.	Volatile oil	Tinct. valerianæ, et valerianæ ammoniata.
Vitis vinifera	42	25	Dried fruit	Laxative	Ad libitum.	Saccharine matter	Tinctura sennæ.
Veratrum album	193	193	Root	Cathartic	gr. ss.—gr. iij.	Veratria	Decoct. veratri, Tinct. veratri, Ung. sulphur. co.
Viola odorata	43	14	Flowers	Laxative	Ad libitum.	Violine	Syrupus violæ.
Zingiber officinale	3	182	Rhizoma	Stimulant	gr. v.—ʒss.	{ Volatile oil and resino-ex- tractive matter.	{ Syr. zingib. et rhamni, Tinct. zingib. et cinnam. co., Conf. scammonii, et opii, Inf. sennæ, Pulv. cinnam. co., scammonii co., et sennæ co., Pil. scillæ co., Vinum aloes.

TABLE, No. 4, SHOWING THE ATOMIC COMPOSITIONS, PROPERTIES, DOSES, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, AND METHODS OF OBTAINING, THOSE ARTICLES OF THE MATERIA MEDICA, WHICH ARE NOT CONTAINED IN THE PRECEDING TABLE.

Name.	How obtained.	Composition.	Properties.	Dose.	Pharmaceutical Preparations, and Practical Remarks.
Acetum	{ By exposing an infusion of malt to a tempera- ture between 75° and 90°, in vessels to which the air has access, thereby exciting the acetous fermentation	{ 4 Carbon = 24 } { 3 Oxygen = 24 } 50 { 2 Hydrogen = 2 }	Refrigerant	ʒj.—ʒiv.	{ Acid. acet. dil., Cerat. saponis, Cataplas. sinapis, Lin. æruginis. Of the distilled vinegar: Acet. col- chici, et scillæ, Oxymel simplex, et scillæ, Emp. ammoniaci, Liq. plumbi subacetatis.
Acidum aceticum fortius	By the destructive distillation of wood		Antiseptic		Potassæ acetat. Plumbi acetat. Cupri subacetat.
Acidum citricum	{ By decomposing lemon juice with carbonate of lime, a citrate of lime being formed, and again decomposing this with sulphuric acid, producing sulphate of lime, and liberating citric acid	{ 4 Carbon = 24 } { 4 Oxygen = 32 } 58 { 2 Hydrogen = 2 } { The crystals contain 2 prop. of water = 18, then 58 + 18 = 76 ... }	Refrigerant	gr. x.—ʒij.	{ A pint of Lemon juice contains about nine drachms and a half of Citric acid, consequently thirty- five grains of the acid dissolved in one ounce of distilled water, will give a solution, equal in strength to lemon juice.
Acidum sulphuricum	{ By burning a mixture of eight parts of sulphur with one of nitrate of potassa, in leaden cham- bers containing water, to which the atmos- pheric air has access	{ 3 Oxygen = 24 } 40 { 1 Sulphur = 16 } { The liquid acid contains 1 prop. of water = 9, then 40 + 9 = 49 ... }	Escharotic		{ Acid. sulph. dil., citric., muriat., nitric., et tartaric. Antim. sulph. præcip., Sulphates potassæ, sodæ, magnesiæ, zinci, ferri, et cupri. Potassæ, supersulphat. Hydrarg. oxydum, et submur. Ether sulph., Alumen, Inf. Rosæ comp.
Adeps	The lard obtained from the Sus scrofa	Elaine and Stearine	Emollient		Adeps præparata, and most of the ointments.
Ærugo	By exposing sheets of copper to the fumes of vinegar	{ Acetic acid & peroxide of Cop- per in variable proportions ... }	Tonic	gr. ʒ.—gr. ½.	Linimentum Æruginis.
Alumen	{ By a peculiar management of <i>pyritaceous clay</i> , which, containing sulphur and alumina, by proper exposure to the atmosphere, attracts oxygen, forming a sulphate of alumina, to which some salt of potassa is finally added ... }	{ 3 Sulphate of alum. = 174 } 262 { 1 Sulphate of potass = 88 } { The crystals contain 25 prop. of water = 225, then 262 + 225 = 487 }	Astringent	gr. v.—gr. xv.	Alumen exsiccatum. Liquor aluminis comp.
Ammonia murias	{ By the destructive distillation of animal matter; decomposing the ammoniacal liquor thus pro- duced, first with sulphuric acid, and then chlo- ride of sodium	{ 1 Ammonia = 17 } { 1 Muriatic acid = 37 } 54	Used externally		{ Ammonia subcarbonas, Liquor ammonia, Hyd- rarg. præcip. alb. Ferrum ammoniatum, Spiritus ammonia.
Antimonii sulphuretum	A natural production	{ 1 Sulphur = 16 } { 1 Antimony = 44 } 60	Diaphoretic	gr. x.—ʒss.	{ Pulv. antimonialis, Antimonii vitrum, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum.
Antimonii vitrum	{ From the sulphuret by fusion, sulphur being driven off, and oxygen attracted from the at- mosphere	{ A silicated protoxide of Anti- mony, with a little peroxide of iron, and sulphuret of antimony }	Not used		Antimonium tartarizatum.
Argentum	Found native, and mineralized	Atomic weight, 110	Not used		Argenti nitras.
Arsenicum album	{ By roasting the Arseniuret of cobalt, from which arsenic sublimes	{ 1 Arsenic = 38 } { 1½ Oxygen = 12 } 50	Tonic	gr. 1-16th—gr. ¼	Liquor arsenicalis.
Bismuthum	Found native, and mineralized	Atomic weight, 72	Not used		Bismuthi subnitras.
Calamina	Found native	Impure Carbonate of Zinc	Used externally		Calamina præparata.
Cantharis	The insect Cantharis vesicatoria	{ Its vesicating properties de- pend on Cantharidin }	Stimulant	gr. j.—gr. iij.	{ Tinctura cantharidis, Emplastrum cantharidis, Cerat. cantharidis.
Carbo ligni	By burning wood unexposed to the atmosphere	Carbon. Atomic weight, 6	Antiseptic	gr. x.—ʒj.	
Castoreum	From the Castor fiber	{ It contains a peculiar principle called Castorine }	Antispasmodic	gr. v.—ʒj.	Tinctura castorei.
Cera alba	From the Apis mellifica	Cerin and Myricin	{ Used externally }		{ Unguenta et Cera varia.
Cerevisia fermentum	Generated during vinous fermentation	Yeast	Demulcent	gr. x.—ʒss.	Cataplasma fermenti.
Cetaceum	From the Physeter macrocephalus	Fluid oil and Cetine	Antiseptic	ʒss.—ʒj.	Unguenta et Cera varia.
Cornua	The horns of the Cervus elaphus	Gelatine and Phosphate of Lime	Demulcent	Ad libitum.	Cornu ustum, Pulvis antimonialis.
Creta	Found native	{ 1 Lime = 28 } { 1 Carbonic acid = 22 } 50 { 1 Peroxide of copper = 80 } { 2 Sulphuric acid = 80 } 160 { The crystals contain 10 prop. of water = 90, then 160 + 90 = 250 }	Antacid	ʒj.—ʒj.	{ Creta præparata, Mistura cretæ, Pulvis cretæ comp., et cretæ comp. c. opio.
Cupri sulphas	{ Principally obtained by evaporating the water from copper mines: it is formed by the action of the atmosphere on the native sulphuret ... }		Tonic	gr. ¼.—gr. 1.	{ Cuprum ammoniatum. This salt is strictly a Bisulphate, not a Sulphate.
Ferrum	Found native, and mineralized	Atomic weight, 28	Not used		{ Ferri sulphas, et carbonas, Ferrum tartarizatum, et ammoniatum, Liq. ferri alkalini, Vinum ferri, Tinct. ferri. ammon. et ferri. mur. Mist. ferri co. Hydrargyri nitrico oxydum, oxyd. ciner., oxyd. rub., submur., oxymur., sulphuret. rub., et sul- phuret. nig., Hydrargyrum purif., c. cretæ, et præcip. alb., Ung. hyarg. fort., hydrarg. mit., hydrarg. nitrat., hydrarg. nitrico-oxydi, hydrarg. præcip. alb., Lm. hydrarg., Pil. hydrarg., et hy- drarg. submur. co., Liq. hydrarg. oxymuriatis.
Hydrargyrum	{ Found native, and mineralized; but principally obtained from <i>cinnabar</i> }	Atomic weight, 200	Not used		
Magnesiæ subcarbonas	{ Chiefly by the decomposition of <i>bittern</i> with Carbonate of potassa	{ A compound of hydrate and of carbonate of magnesia }	Antacid	ʒss.—ʒij.	Magnesiæ, Magnesiæ sulphas.
Magnesiæ sulphas	{ By the action of dilute sulphuric acid on mag- nesian limestone; a native carbonate of lime and magnesia	{ 1 Magnesia = 28 } 68 { 1 Sulphuric acid = 40 } { The crystals contain 7 prop. of water = 63, then 68 + 63 = 131 }	Purgative	ʒj.—ʒiſs.	Magnesiæ carbonas.
Marmor album	Found native	Vide Creta	Not used		Principally employed for obtaining carbonic acid.
Moschus	From the Moschus moschiferus	{ Resin, Volatile oil, albumen, with some salts and extractive matter }	Antispasmodic	gr. v.—ʒss.	Mistura moschi.
Ovum	The egg of the Phasianus gallus	{ Albumen, Gelatine, Fixed oil and water, with some salts }	Nutrient	Ad libitum.	{ The yolk is used for rendering Balsams and Oils miscible with water.
Petroleum	Found native	Naphtha and impurities	Antispasmodic	gr. x.—ʒss.	In Germany it is considered a specific for Tænia.
Plumbi subcarbonas	{ By exposing lead to the fumes of vinegar and refuse animal matter	{ 1 Protoxide of lead = 112 } 134 { 1 Carbonic acid = 22 }	Not used		{ Plumbi subacetatas. This is strictly a Carbonate, and not Subcarbonate.
Plumbi oxydum semi- vitrum	{ By exposing lead to the combined action of heat and air	{ 1 Lead = 104 } 112 { 1 Oxygen = 8 }	Not used		{ Emp. plumbi, Liq. plumbi subacetatis, Ceratum saponis.
Potassæ nitras	{ By the spontaneous decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, acting on calcareous earths contained in nitre-beds.	{ 1 Potassa = 48 } { 1 Nitric acid = 54 } 102	Refrigerant	gr. v.—ʒss.	Acidum nitricum, Potassæ sulphas, et supersulphas.

TABLE, No. 4, (continued.)

Name.	How obtained.	Composition.	Properties.	Dose.	Pharmaceutical Preparations, and Practical Remarks.
Potassæ sulphas	{ Prepared from the residue after the distillation } { of Nitric acid..... }	{ 1 Potassa = 48 } 88..... { 1 Sulphuric acid = 40 }	Cathartic	gr. x.—3j.	Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus.
— supertartas.....	Purified Tartar, <i>vide</i> Tartarum	{ 1 Potassa = 48 } 180 { 2 Tartaric acid = 132 }	Purgative	3ij.—3vj.	{ Acidum tartaricum, Ferrum tartarizatum, Potassæ tartas, Sodæ tartarizata, Antimonium tartari- zatum.
Potassa impura.....	{ By lixiviating the ashes of land plants, and eva- } { porating the solution to dryness	Impure carbonate of potassa	Not used		Potassæ subcarbonas.
Sapo durus	{ By boiling olive oil with Barilla, and a small } { quantity of quicklime..... }	{ Margaric and Oleic acids, with } { soda	Laxative	gr. v.—3ss.....	{ Pil. saponis c. opio, et scillæ co., Emp. saponis, Ceratum saponis, Lin. saponis co., Ex. colocyn- thidis co.
Sapo mollis	By boiling fat or oil with potassa.....	Margaric & Oleic acids, with potassa	Used externally..		Used in frictions to sprains and bruises.
Sevum	The suet obtained from the Ovis aries	Elaine and Stearine	Used externally..		Sevum præparatum, Emplastra et Unguenta varia.
Sodæ murias.....	A natural production	{ 1 Sodium = 24 } 60 { 1 Chlorine = 36 }	{ Tonic { Purgative	gr. x.—3j. 3ss.—3j.	{ This salt is strictly a Chloride of sodium.
— subboras	{ A natural production, found in Persia and Thi- } { bet; and imported into this country under the } { name of <i>Tincal</i> }	{ 1 Soda = 32 } 80 { 2 Boracic acid = 48 } { The crystals contain 10 prop. of } { water = 90, then 80 + 90 = 170 }	Detergent	gr. x.—3ss.	{ Mel boracis. This salt is strictly a Bi-borate of soda.
Soda impura	{ By burning marine plants, with a sufficient de- } { gree of heat to cause the ashes to enter into } { a state of semifusion	Impure carbonate of soda	Not used		Sodæ subcarbonas.
Spiritus rectificatus.....	From sugar, by exciting the vinous fermentation ..	{ 1 Oxygen = 8 } { 2 Carbon = 12 } 23..... { 3 Hydrogen = 3 }	Stimulant	Not used	{ Alcohol, Sp. camph. ammon., ammon. arom., ammon. succin., cinnam., menth. p., menth. v., et lavand., Tinct. aloes, aloes co., assafoetid., benzoini co., castor., ferri. mur., guaiaci, myr- rhæ, et zingiberis, Liq. hydrarg. oxymercurialis. All the Tinctures and Spirits which are not pre- pared with rectified spirit.
— tenuior	{ By mixing 4 parts, by measure, of rectified spi- } { rit, with 3 of water				Spongia usta, its properties depending on Iodine.
Spongia	Found in the Mediterranean and Red Seas.....	Principally gelatine and albumen	Deobstruent	3ss.—3ij.	Stanni limatura.
Stannum	Found native, and mineralized	Atomic weight, 59	Anthelmintic ...	3j.—5ij.	
Succinum	Found on the coast of the Baltic.....	{ Volatile oil, Succinic acid, Re- } { sin, and Bituminous matter }	Not used		Oleum succini.
Sulphur	Found native, and mineralized	Atomic weight, 16	Laxative	3ss.—3ij.	{ Sulphur lotum, sublimatum, et præcip., Ol. sul- phur., Potassæ sulphur., Ung. sulphur. et sul- phur. co., Hydrarg. sulphur. nigrum, et rubrum.
Tartarum	Deposited on the sides of wine casks	{ Impure supertartrate of po- } { tassa, <i>vide</i> Potassæ super- } { tartas	Not used		Potassæ supertartas.
Testæ	The shells of the Ostrea edulus	{ Carbonate of lime, and animal } { matter	Antacid	3j.—3ij.	Testæ præparatæ.
Zincum	From the native Carbonate, or Sulphuret.....	Atomic weight, 34	Not used		Zinci sulphas.

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